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NOTES FROM PACIFIC COAST OBSERVATORIES.

Note on the Recent Earthquake.

The earthquake of 1911, July 1, was one of the most severe ever experienced at Lick Observatory. The vibrations lasted from twelve to fifteen seconds, the shock of maximum intensity occurring a few seconds after the beginning. So far as the writer has been able to find out, the shock was unattended by preliminary tremors and earth-sounds.

The times of the beginning of the shock, as recorded by the Wiechert seismographs, are—

E-W, $2^{\mathrm{h}}\ 0^{\mathrm{m}}\ 4^{\mathrm{s}}.6$ P.M. P. S. T.
N-S, 2 0 2 .5 " "
Vert., 2 0 4 .0 " "

With these times, the times of beginning noted by various individuals are in very close agreement.

The shock was of intensity VII on the Rossi-Forel scale, and it was most severe in the *N-S* component of vibration. These facts were made evident by the effects that the earthquake had upon instruments, buildings, and other objects.

All the seismographs were put out of commission almost instantly. The recording pens of both the Wiechert instruments were thrown from their carriages after making one violent sweep across the sheets; the 200^{kg} mass of the horizontal seismograph was distorted and shifted northward on the pendulum, and one of the cardan springs of the vertical seismograph was sheared. The Ewing instrument withstood the shock no better than the sensitive Wiechert. The *N-S* pendulum was shaken bodily from its bearings, and the *E-W* was swung out of its normal position, causing the pen to leave the plate. Furthermore, the time-clock was shaken from its support, thus preventing the tracing of the clock-beats on the plate. In the duplex, the pendulum was disjointed and consequently only a partial record was traced by its pen.

The Ewing seismograph and the Wiechert vertical were put in commission as soon as possible after the violent shock. The following list of after-shocks were recorded by the vertical, none of them being of sufficient intensity to affect the Ewing:—

1911 July 1.	6^h	5^m	$16^s.7$	P.M.	P. S. T.	Intensity	II
	7	0	21 .7	"	"	"	III
	7	41	55 .5	"	"	"	I
	10	19	32 .9	"	"	"	I
July 2.	12	0	25 .5	A.M.	"	"	II
	5	31	29 .4	"	"	"	III
	12	36	5 .5	P.M.	"	"	III
	3	19	42. 6	"	"	"	I
	5	33	59 .7	"	"	"	II
July 3.	6	48	34 .3	A.M.	"	"	II

On Monday, July 3d, the Wiechert horizontal was partially readjusted, and the following shocks were recorded by it, as well as by the vertical:—

July 4.	12^h	33^m	$39^s.2$	P.M.	P.S. T.	Intensity	I
	5	43	48 .9	"	"	"	I
July 5.	4	20	31 .5[1]	A.M.	"	"	I
July 7.	11	13	19 .4[2]	"	"	"	I
	9	50	48 .4	P.M.	"	"	I
July 8.	1	38	55 .8	A.M.	"	"	I
July 11.	7	39	27 .1[1]	"	"	"	I
July 14.	6	21	15 .9	"	"	"	II
	6	54	33 .7[1]	"	"	"	I
	7	1	42 .3[1]	"	"	"	I

C. C. Kiess.

Lick Observatory, July 18, 1911.

Appointment of the First Martin Kellogg Fellow.

In Number 135 of these *Publications,* Director Campbell made announcement of the endowment of Martin Kellogg Fellowships in the Lick Observatory by a fund provided by the late Mrs. Louise W. B. Kellogg, widow of ex-President Martin Kellogg of the University of California.

It is a pleasure to announce at this time that Dr. Keivin Burns has been appointed first Martin Kellogg Fellow under

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[1] Recorded by horizontal only.

[2] Recorded by vertical only.